

1955

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

of God and love of our fellowman which characterized the life of George Washington we will be building monuments to his memory more enduring than those of stone and bronze.

#### PROPOSED NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 93)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Public Works.

(For President's message, see House proceedings for today.)

#### SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to meet today during the session of the Senate.

#### LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be a morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and other routine matters, and I ask unanimous consent that any statements made in connection therewith be limited to 2 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII AND ALASKA—JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate reference, two joint resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Oregon. One urges us to enact statehood for Hawaii; the other supports statehood for Alaska.

These joint resolutions, in my opinion, are not so much directed to us of the Congress, Mr. President, but to the Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, who is a former Governor of Oregon, and a former member of the Oregon Legislature, which adopted the joint resolutions.

Secretary McKay has dragged his heels on Alaskan statehood, repudiating his onetime support of such a step. He even went to Alaska and scolded the upright, pioneering citizens of that great Territory for crusading in behalf of self-government. He has proposed a kind of twilight-zone plight for Alaska, half military reservation and half state—a sort of centaur, half man and half horse, but actually not a very adequate version of either.

It is my fervent hope that the Secretary of the Interior will profit by this counsel from the legislature of his home State and will become a strong and persistent backer of statehood for Alaska. He is the one person who needs to take heed the most of these memorials enacted by the Oregon State Legislature, a body still, incidentally, controlled by Mr.

McKay's own political party, although with a majority greatly diminished by the 1954 Oregon elections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolutions will be received and appropriately referred; and, under the rule, will be printed in the Record.

The joint resolutions presented by Mr. NEUBERGER were referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as follows:

#### Senate Joint Memorial 2

To the Honorable Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the 48th Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent as follows:

Whereas the security and economic welfare of Hawaii are essential to the well-being of the United States; and

Whereas inclusion in the Union as a sovereign State would strengthen the economy and social strength of Hawaii; and

Whereas many business, industrial, and labor groups in Oregon have worked unceasingly to develop increased trade and economic relations with Hawaii; and

Whereas the people of the Territory of Hawaii have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government of the United States, its traditions and teaching, and a readiness to achieve a status above and beyond that of an incorporated Territory; and

Whereas numerous civic organizations in Oregon have taken a public position favoring statehood for the great Territory of Hawaii; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon (the House of Representatives jointly concurring therein), That we definitely go on record as urging early admission of Hawaii as a self-governing State of the Union; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, to all members of the Oregon congressional delegation, and to the Delegates in the National Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

Adopted by the Senate January 13, 1955.

ZYLPHAZ ZELL BURNS,

Chief Clerk of Senate.

ELMO E. SMITH,

President of Senate.

Adopted by house February 1, 1955.

E. A. GEARY,

Speaker of House.

#### Senate Joint Memorial 1

To the Honorable Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the 48th Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent as follows:

Whereas the security and economic development of Alaska are essential to the well-being of the United States; and

Whereas inclusion in the Union as a sovereign State would strengthen the economy and social strength of Alaska; and

Whereas many business, industrial, and labor groups in Oregon have worked unceasingly to develop increased trade and economic relations with Alaska; and

Whereas numerous civic and business organizations in Oregon have taken a public position favoring statehood for the great Territory of Alaska; and

Whereas the people of the Territory of Alaska demonstrated their loyalty to the Government of the United States, its tradition and teaching; and a readiness to achieve a status above and beyond that of an incorporated territory; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon (the House of Representatives jointly concurring therein), That we definitely go on record as urging early admission of Alaska as a self-governing State of the Union; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, to all members of the Oregon congressional delegation, and to the Delegates in the National Congress from the Territory of Alaska.

Adopted by Senate January 13, 1955.

ZYLPHAZ ZELL BURNS,

Chief Clerk of Senate.

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Adopted by house February 1, 1955.

E. A. GEARY,

Speaker of House.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, as in executive session, from the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the nomination of Albert J. Hayes, of Maryland, to be a member of the National Security Training Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 19, 1955, to which office he was appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Compton, and ask that this nomination be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 minutes in order to make a statement on the nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the first Chairman of the National Security Training Commission was the late Hon. James W. Wadsworth. Therefore I have always had an interest in this Commission.

So it is with particular pleasure that I report favorably for the Armed Services Committee the name of an old friend, Mr. Albert J. Hayes, of Maryland, to be a member of the National Security Training Commission.

Mr. Hayes was born in Milwaukee, Wis. He has devoted most of his worthy life to the advancement and interests of labor, but at the same time his patriotic public services have earned the respect of people in all segments of our economy. At the present time Mr. Hayes is International President of the International Association of Machinists.

The record of his union service is as follows: chairman, apprentice boys committee, Milwaukee railroad shops; member International Association of Machinists, president, IAM district 7, covering all machinists lodges on the Chicago & North Western Railway system; IAM grand lodge representative; general vice president of IAM; international president of IAM in 1949 and re-elected in 1953; cochairman, United Labor Policy Committee and vice president, American Federation of Labor, 1953.

Mr. Hayes also has a distinguished record of public service. He has been a member, 6th regional War Labor

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Chicago, during World War II; Special Assistant on Manpower, Department of Defense member, President's Commission on Health Needs of the Nation; United States National Planning Association and director, American Heart Association.

Mr. Hayes also is a member of the National Manpower Council of Commerce, United States Advisory Committee, Senate Finance and Currency Committee, Commission on Labor Management Membership, Office of Defense Mobilization, President's Committee on the Physically Handicapped, National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, and the White House Conference on Education.

It was my privilege to know Mr. Hayes when I was Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. At that time he was a member of the Board's Advisory Committee.

All those who know this outstanding American are grateful for his willingness to continue his record of public service by accepting this Presidential appointment to the National Security Training Commission.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota subsequently said:

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What is the title of the report on the nomination of Mr. Hayes to be a member of the National Security Training Commission?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination has been placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. When is the nomination to be taken up?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It could be taken up at the next session of the Senate.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, may I be recognized, then, for 2 minutes to speak on the nomination?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator from South Dakota may proceed.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I have no objection to the nomination or to the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Hayes, to be a member of the National Security Training Commission. I do, however, wish to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that on the National Security Training Commission there is no representation by anyone who could remotely be considered as either connected with or having a basic understanding of the personnel and manpower problems in the agricultural sections of the country.

I recognize that, under the statute, the responsibilities of the National Security Training Commission are not connected with the selection of military personnel, but have to do with the training program after the men are selected or inducted.

However that may be, it seems to me important that any board or commission which has to do with broad personnel or training policies should have a basic understanding and appreciation of manpower and personnel problems generally.

Mr. Hayes is definitely a career man in the field of labor. He understands manpower problems in the industrial field. Admiral Kinkaid understands the needs of the Defense Establishment from the standpoint of the Navy. General McLain, who represents the Army, understands the needs of the Military Establishment and the problems of manpower from the standpoint of the Army. Mr. Adler understands the manpower problems from the standpoint of business and of reservists who live in cities. Warren Atherton, a very distinguished member of the Commission, and a former national commander of the American Legion, understands the problems of business and professional men and the aims of the patriotic organizations. He is an attorney. If any one of the group might be suspected of having some understanding of manpower problems from an agricultural standpoint, both before, during, and after military service, it might be Mr. Atherton, because he happens to be a partner in the ownership of a 1,000-acre asparagus farm in California. But none of them suggest any personal experience in the field of agriculture or rural economy.

I have called this matter to the attention of the Senate, Mr. President, because when the Armed Services Committee of the Senate takes up the developing of a training program and a Reserve program, I think we should endeavor to consider the seasonal needs of agriculture in planning those programs.

Furthermore, I certainly hope that as we proceed to develop a training program and a reserve program, we will not look merely to the industrial centers and to the large cities to obtain personnel for the nucleus of the Military Establishment. If that should be done in the case of officer procurement, it could mean that the officers of the Armed Forces would come entirely from the centers of large population. That would be unfortunate. In the Military Establishment we need a balanced personnel.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks some biographical data on each of the members of the National Security Training Commission, assembled for me by the members of the staff of the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the biographical data were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON MEMBERS, NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

ALBERT J. HAYES, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Union service: Chairman, apprentice boys committee, Milwaukee Railroad shops 1917-20.

Joined IAM Lodge, 224, Milwaukee in 1919. Transferred to IAM Lodge, 1052 in 1923.

President, IAM, district 7, covering all machinists lodges on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad system in 1924-34.

IAM grand lodge representative 1934-44. General vice president of the IAM 1944-49.

International president of the IAM 1949, reelected 1953.

Co-chairman, United Labor Policy Committee 1950-51.

Vice president, American Federation of Labor 1953.

Public service: Member of the Sixth Regional War Labor Board, Chicago, during World War II.

Special Assistant on Manpower, Department of Defense 1950-51.

Member, President's Commission on Health Needs of the Nation, 1952.

Trustee, National Planning Association. Director, American Heart Association.

Member, National Manpower Council of Columbia University; Advisory Committee, Senate Banking and Currency Committee; Commission on Labor Management Manpower Policy, Office of Defense Mobilization; President's Committee on the Physically Handicapped; National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools; White House Conference on Education.

Personal: Born 1906, Milwaukee, Wis.; educated in Milwaukee elementary and high schools and extension division, University of Wisconsin; married; has 1 daughter, 4 grandchildren; Lutheran.

Affiliation: Eagles.

Hobbies: Fishing, hunting, baseball.

#### WARREN HENDRY ATHERTON

Warren Hendry Atherton, veteran, attorney, farmer, civic leader, and outstanding American Legion official of Stockton, Calif., who served as national commander of the Legion in 1944, was appointed by President Eisenhower to the National Security Training Commission on August 1, 1953, to fill the unexpired term of the late James W. Wadsworth, the Commission's first Chairman. Mr. Atherton was reappointed to a 5-year term June 19, 1954.

A practicing lawyer since 1913, Mr. Atherton is a senior member of the law firm of Atherton & Dozier, Stockton, and is president of the Inland Harbor Storage Co. of that city. He also serves on the board of directors of the San Joaquin Building & Loan Association, and the Lincoln Properties, Inc., a large real-estate development corporation, and is owner of Atherton Island, a real-estate subdivision.

Mr. Atherton is a partner in a 1,000-acre asparagus and truck products ranch in the San Joaquin Delta and serves as special legal consultant to the Stockton port district.

Active in American Legion circles since 1919, when he joined as a charter member of the Karl Ross Post, No. 16, at Stockton, Commissioner Atherton came into national prominence as a legionnaire in 1933 when appointed a member of the organization's national Americanism commission, a post he held until 1936. Three years later he became national defense chairman, retiring from that assignment when elected national commander in 1943.

His Legion travels included many thousands of miles of on-the-spot inspections of American battlefields and installations in the United States, North Africa, Alaska, and, as national commander in 1944, of troops and advance bases in the Pacific.

Mr. Atherton has been general counsel for the department of veterans' affairs of the State of California since 1935. His public service includes 5 years as district attorney of Alpine County, 3 years as member of California State Board of Terms and paroles, and vice-chairman of the defense mobilization service committee of California.

During World War II Commissioner Atherton acted as special consultant to the Secretary of War and in 1944 visited 15 South American and Central American countries as a representative of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

As a private in World War I, Commissioner Atherton served with the AEF in company D, 363d Infantry, 81st Division, later being commissioned a first lieutenant in January

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1910. He was promoted to captain in February 1919 and held that rank in the Infantry from 1919 to 1920, for 10 years.

Following military service, Mr. Atherton was president of the San Joaquin County Bar Association, 1921; police judge at Stockton, 1920-21, president of the Kiwanis Club, 1924, and president of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, 1925. In addition, to other offices of local public trust.

Born December 20, 1891, at San Francisco, Mr. Atherton was graduated from Stockton Law School and admitted to the California bar January 1, 1917. He has 4 children, 3 being sons who all served in the Air Corps during World War II.

→ GEN. WALTER EDWARD SMITH, UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED

Gen. Walter Edward Smith was born in Indianapolis, Ind., on October 5, 1895, the son of William Lang and Ida Frances (Bedell) Smith, and married Mary Eleanor Cline, also of Indianapolis.

He began his military career as a private in the Indiana National Guard in 1910 and retired from active service in the Army with the rank of general on January 31, 1953. He entered Officers' Training Camp in 1917, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps on November 27, 1917, served in France with the 4th Division in 1918, and was wounded in action.

Between World Wars I and II he filled various military assignments, including service in the Air Army schools both as a student and as a teacher. In 1932 he graduated from the advanced course of the Infantry School, in 1935 from the Command and General Staff School, and in 1937 from the Army War College. He also served for 2 years in the Philippine Islands and 4 years with the United States Bureau of the Budget.

In 1939 General Smith was detailed to the General Staff Corps and assigned to the War Department General Staff in Washington, serving as Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the General Staff during the critical period between October 1939 and January 1942. In February 1942 he was appointed Secretary of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and United States Secretary of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

In September 1942 General Smith became Chief of Staff of the European Theater of Operations, and shortly thereafter was appointed Chief of Staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the North African theater. When the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces was organized on January 1, 1944, General Smith was appointed Chief of Staff and served in this capacity until the end of the war. On behalf of the Supreme Commander he negotiated and signed the instruments effecting the surrender of Italy and Germany.

In 1946 he was appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union, remaining in a military status during this assignment. His resignation as Ambassador was accepted by the President on March 25, 1949. After returning from Moscow he served as commanding general of the United States First Army with headquarters on Governors Island in New York City until October 1950, when he was appointed Director of Central Intelligence. He remained in that position until appointed Under Secretary of State in February 1953. He resigned from this position in October 1954.

General Smith is at present vice chairman of the American Machine & Foundry Co. and is president of American Heritage Foundation. He also serves as member of the board of directors of United Fruit and of Radio Corporation of America.

For services in both wars General Smith holds seven decorations from the United States as well as decorations from Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxem-

bourg, Brazil, Morocco, Tunisia, Poland, U. S. S. R., Czechoslovakia, and Thailand. He has been awarded honorary degrees by a number of American and foreign universities.

ADM. THOMAS CASSIN KINKAID, UNITED STATES NAVY, RETIRED

Adm. Thomas Cassin Kinkaid, United States Navy, retired, was born April 3, 1888, at Hanover, N. H., the son of Thomas Wright and Virginia Lee Cassin Kinkaid.

Admiral Kinkaid was one of the original Commissioners on the National Security Training Commission, having been appointed to a 5-year term on July 19, 1951.

His entire life has been devoted to the naval service which he undertook upon entering the United States Naval Academy, graduating in the class of 1908. He advanced to the rank of admiral, receiving that promotion in April 1945. Admiral Kinkaid retired from active duty on May 1, 1950, closing a career highlighted by many combat engagements against the Japanese, 1942-45.

Following is a brief résumé of Admiral Kinkaid's service career:

January-July 1932: Technical adviser to American delegation, General Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Switzerland.

November 1938-March 1941: Naval attaché, American Embassy, Rome.

March 1939-March 1941: Additional duty as naval attaché, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

November 1941: Promoted to rear admiral.

February 29, 1942: Commander, cruiser group action, off Bougainville.

March 10, 1942: Salamanca raid.

May 4-8, 1942: Battle of Coral Sea.

June 3-6, 1942: Battle of Midway.

August 7-9, 1942: Commander, Enterprise carrier group, Guadalcanal and Tulagi, Solomon Islands, for United States marine landings.

August 25, 1942: Battle of Eastern Solomon Islands.

October 26, 1942: Action at Santa Cruz Islands.

November 15, 1942: Action at Guadalcanal.

January-October 1943: Commander, North Pacific Force, Aleutian campaign.

June 1943: Promoted to vice admiral.

November 1943-September 1945: Commander, 7th Fleet, and commander, Allied Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific area.

October 25, 1944: New Guinea and Philippine campaigns, including Battle of Leyte Gulf.

April 1945: Promoted to admiral.

September 1945: Landed 24th Corps in Korea and with Lieutenant General Hodge, took surrender of Japanese Army and Navy at Seoul, Korea; subsequently followed by landing United States marines under Maj. Gen. K. E. Rockey at Taku and Tsingtao, North China; later transported five Chinese armies from Haiphong, Kowloon, and Ningbo to Formosa, Chingwantao and Tsingtao, north China.

November 19, 1945: Detached 7th Fleet.

January 16, 1946: Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier.

May 1, 1950: Retired from active duty.

Admiral Kinkaid's decorations: Navy Distinguished Service Medal, with three gold stars; Army Legion of Merit; Presidential citation; Victory Medal; Atlantic Clasp; American Defense Service Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal (10 battle stars); World War II Victory Medal; Companion Order of the Bath (British); Grand Officer Order Orange Nassau with swords (Netherlands); Army Distinguished Service Medal; Order Al Merito, Gran Oficial (Chilean); grand officer, Order of Leopold with palm, Croix de Guerre with palm (Belgium).

In addition, Admiral Kinkaid is a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Admiral Kinkaid and his wife, the former Helen Sherburne Ross, reside at 2134 R Street

NW, Washington, D. C. They were married April 25, 1911, 3 years after his graduation from the Naval Academy.

The admiral is a member of Chevy Chase Club and Army-Navy Club, Washington, D. C., and the Union Club of New York City.

MAJ. GEN. JULIUS OCHS ADLER

Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler was appointed by the President as chairman of the National Security Training Commission on August 1, 1953.

General Adler was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., on December 3, 1892, the son of Harry Clay and Ada Ochs Adler. He was a student at Baylor University School, Chattanooga, and a graduate of Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, 1910 (valedictorian); A. B., Princeton University, 1914. He married Barbara Stettinheimer on August 27, 1922; children: Julius Ochs, Jr., Barbara Squier, and Nancy Jean.

General Adler has been with the New York Times since 1914: first vice president, general manager and treasurer; also president and publisher, the Chattanooga Times; director, the New York Times Co.; Times Printing Co. (Chattanooga Times); Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada; vice chairman and director, Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York; chairman board of directors, Chattanooga Publishing Co.; vice president and director, Times Facsimile Corp.

He was civilian aide to Secretary of War, Second Corps Area, 1932-40; commissioned second lieutenant, cavalry, ORC, 1917; served continuously as Reserve officer advancing through grades to major general; World War I, 306th Infantry American Expeditionary Forces; World War II, 44th, 4th, and 8th Infantry Divisions; former commander 77th Infantry Division, USAR, retiring December 31, 1954, with rank of major general. His decorations include: Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star with two Oakleaf Clusters, Order of Purple Heart, New York State Conspicuous Service Medal (both wars), Officer Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre with Palm (France); Croce de Guerra (Italy); Legion of Merit, and Bronze Star Medal. A founder of Military Training Camps Association of the United States; chairman, executive committee, Military Training Camps Association of the United States, First Army Area; chairman, national emergency committee, Military Training Camps Association of the United States; president, 77th Division Association, 1945-46; chairman, Armed Forces Advisory Committee for Greater New York (since formation); (Byrnes Committee) Army Committee on Civilian Components, January 1949; president, Senior Reserve Commanders Association Army of the United States, 1949-52; member, Reserve Forces Policy Board (Department of Defense); Committee on the Present Danger; New York State Defense Council.

Honorary chairman, executive board, Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America; president, Tennessee Society in New York, 1929-30; charter trustee, Princeton University; president, class of 1914, Princeton University, 1934-39; Daily Princetonian alumni award, 1939; alumna trustee at large, Princeton University, 1940-44; president, the Daily Princetonian, Inc.

Memberships: Institute of War and Peace Studies' Committee on Public Policy (Columbia University); advisory council, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University; board of trustees, International House; board of trustees, National Jewish Hospital at Denver; board of trustees, Institute for the Crippled and Disabled; board of trustees, Grant Monument association; board of directors, American Newspaper Publishers Association; board of directors and treasurer, Bureau of Advertising; board of directors, Better Business

[illegible]

Editor in chief, History of the Third Division, AEF, 1919; editor, History of 2nd Infantry, 1926.

Wayne, 2 East 67th Street, New York 21;  
office, The New York Times, 229 West 43rd  
Street, New York 36.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. GLENN: (For Mr. Schilling) S. 1139. A bill for the relief of William August Schilling and her daughter, Ingertrud Schilling, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania (10):  
himself, Mr. CHAVEZ, and Mr. CAMP  
of South Dakota.

S. 1180. A bill to amend the Federal Highway Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for the construction of the National System of Interstate Highways, to amend and supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 (40 Stat. 355), as amended, and for other purposes relating to the Public Works.

{See the remarks of Mr. CASE of South Dakota when the ab-  
which appear under separate heading.)

By Mr. CASE, of South Dakota:  
S. 1161. A bill to establish the Black Hills  
National Monument, South Dakota, and for  
other purposes: and

S. 1162: A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and Insular Affairs to issue a patent-in-fes to the Native Hawaiian people (Not Stampeded); and to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BEALD (for himself, Mr. MANN, Mr. FIELD, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. PATNE):

S. 1163. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BRICKER:  
S. 1164. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the southern district of Ohio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):  
S. 1165. A bill to amend the Federal Crop  
Insurance Act, as amended;

S. 1106. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, amended; and

S. 1167. A bill to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

# PROPOSED HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. President, today the President of the United States has sent to the Congress a special message on the subject of highways. The message of the President calls attention to the report submitted by the President's advisory committee on the national highway program, headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay. I have in my hand a copy of a bill which has been drafted to carry out the recommendations of the so-called Clay com-

the President's advisory com-

Now, on behalf of the senior Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MARTIN), I introduce an appropriate reference that will with the Senate from New Mexico, Mr. CHASE, the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, and myself a conference in order that the specific recommendations of the Clay committee may be brought before the Senate Committee on Public Works. I do not wish to say Mr. President that this is my personal views of any

the evidence because we have not had an opportunity of examining the proposed bill. I think the transfer of the service has been decided by wishes of the Government and by legislation that we are passing. I believe the service has been transferred to the senior States and I think that the senior States are more qualified to handle some of the work than the junior States. I think we should be prepared to encourage the coming of the bill in the committee. I think, however, in presenting this bill that it has not only a challenging character but is worthy of being fully considered.

The PRESIDENT and Congress. The bill will be received and appropriate action taken.

The bill in 1960 was highway construction and the construction of roads of Interstate Highway and supplement the

and Supplement No. 1, 1934 (S. Doc. 11, 1934) (S. 2000) was introduced and supplemental bills introduced by Mr. McNamara (for himself), Mr. Calk of South Carolina, and Mr. Calk of South Carolina, read twice by the Committee on Education and Labor, and referred to the Subcommittee on Education and Labor, and the Subcommittee on Labor, respectively.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with my previous remarks regarding the introduction of the highway bill, I should like to emphasize that the bill was introduced on behalf of the senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Norris); and the bill should appear in its name, with the names of the senators from New Mexico (Mr. Chavez) and myself listed as cosponsors under a statement I previously made.

Mr. CHAYZEL. I join with the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Marshall) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Cassel) in the introduction of the bill. We have an opportunity to examine the bill if the President sends the message making the proposition that is the interest of the country, it deserves to be introduced and to go before a committee for proper consideration. However, I do not wish any inference to be drawn, in any way, shape, or form, because I have joined the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from South Dakota I am in complete agreement with the proposals of the President. I have definite ideas with regard to the kind of highway legislation which should be enacted, and I wish to make it known at this particular time that

do not agree completely with the proposal of the President.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, in conclusion I may state that the views expressed by the Senator from New Mexico are shared to some extent by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Martin) and myself. We wish to have the proposed legislation brought before the committee. No one can predict what will come out of the committee's deliberations, but it is a subject of the greatest importance. It proposes a system of national highways, is a courageous and bold measure, and deserves the careful consideration of the committee which I am sure it will have, first in the Subcommittee on Roads, headed by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Gore).

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I shall be glad to yield if I have time. Perhaps the Senator can speak on his own time.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, now that the administration bill has been intro-

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator allow the Chair to have morning business completed, before we take up this matter?

Mr. CARMICHAEL: Mr. President, I wish to make only a few brief remarks on the introduction of the bill, and I think I can speak within the prescribed limitation of time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Tennessee may proceed.

Mr. CORE. Now that the administration bill has been introduced, the Subcommittees on the Roads will encompass the consideration of the bill, along with any other Federal Highway bill which may be pending before the committee. The hearings will

proceed tomorrow with representatives from the American Federation of Labor, the National Grange, and the American Farm Bureau testifying in accordance with their requests. A list of questions with respect to the bill, including the allocations to respective States, will be submitted to Secretary of Commerce Weeks, and he will be invited to appear to testify with respect to the administration bill as soon as he is ready to answer those questions.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES,  
ETC. PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorial articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. BRICKER:  
Article entitled "Time for Realistic Appraisal," written by David Lawrence and published in the Washington Evening Star of February 21, 1966.

Article entitled "Special Briefings," written by James Reston and published in the New York Times of February 10, 1955.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:  
Editorial entitled "Political Tax Out," published in the Washington Daily News of February 21, 1955.